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NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST
REGIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Annex P

Definitions

Afloat Unit. Afloat units include all surface ships, submarines, boats, and watercraft. Afloat units moored to piers are technically tenant commands of the host command owning the pier. However, for emergency management and disaster preparedness purposes, afloat units shall follow the guidance of the Type Commander and/or Fleet Commander concerned.

All Hazards. Natural or man-caused events, without limitation, including civil disturbances and homeland defense issues, which may result in major disasters or emergencies.

Area of Responsibility (AOR). A specified geographic area under the responsibility of the Regional Commander or a Sub-Regional/Host Installation Commanding Officer.

Assurance

- In the context of the Department of Defense Critical Asset Assurance Program (CAAP), assurance is a process of identifying assets deemed critical to the Department of Defense in peacetime, crisis and war; assessing the potential threats to these assets and the capabilities they provide; quantifying the likely non-availability to the Department of Defense under various hazard scenarios; identifying potential actions that can be taken to restore those assets (or functionality they provide) if they are lost, damaged, corrupted, or compromised; and identifying and recommending options to protect, mitigate, and improve the availability of these critical assets to the DoD organizations that own, use, and control them.
- It includes a range of activities to systematically inform planners and decision makers of the probability of availability and quality (e.g., integrity, reliability, confidentiality, survivability, endurability, capacity, adequacy) of specific assets or services under given scenarios; quantifying the likely impact of non-availability to the military operation or defense activity; and identifying and prioritizing options to improve the likelihood of the availability of specific assets or services in specific scenarios.
- Examples of assurance activities that can improve the likelihood of asset availability include:

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- Protection (preventing, by whatever means, the disruption or corruption of an asset).
 - Mitigation or moderation of the effects of disruption or corruption (by controlling the damage, providing alternative services, and reducing demand on the asset).
 - Planning for and providing timely restoral or recovery.
- Alternatively, plans can be made to absorb the loss of otherwise anticipated services. Assurance of a critical asset is the responsibility of the owning or controlling DoD component.

Automatic Response. Actions taken independently by a military commander in anticipation of or during a civil emergency to save lives or prevent human suffering.

Base Support Installation (BSI). An installation of any service or defense agency within a relative proximity to an operational area designated to preposition selected federal resources and provide inter-service (joint) administrative and logistical support to deployed DoD forces during domestic support operations. Functions may include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance for common types of equipment.
- Supply and distribution.
- Forward assembly areas, marshalling, and staging or mobilization areas.
- Airfield operations, airfield control group, and airlift control.
- Administrative and logistical support to FEMA urban search and rescue teams.
- Transportation.
- Contracting and purchasing.
- Subsistence services.
- Emergency medical service.

Biological Agent. A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of material.

Chemical Agent. Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations.

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Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE)

incident. The deliberate or inadvertent release of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high-yield explosive devices with potential to cause significant numbers of casualties and high levels of destruction.

CIDCON. Civil Defense Condition.

Civil Authorities. Elected and appointed public officials and employees who constitute the government of the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States possessions and territories, and political subdivisions thereof.

Civil Defense Emergency. A domestic emergency resulting from devastation created by an enemy attack and requiring emergency operations during and following an attack. This emergency may also be proclaimed by appropriate authority in anticipation of an attack.

Civil Defense. Activities and measures designed to minimize effects upon the domestic civilian population caused by an enemy attack upon the United States.

Civil Disaster. Any domestic event having a significant potential for causing great loss of life, injury, human suffering, or property damage to the civilian community. Civil disasters include civil emergencies, civil disturbances, and situations requiring implementation of civil defense measures.

Civil Disturbance. An act of domestic violence or disorder prejudicial to public law and order within the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof. This includes all domestic conditions requiring or likely to require the use of Federal Armed Forces under Chapter 15 of Title 10, United States Code.

Civil Emergency. Any domestic occurrence or threat other than civil disturbance or wartime emergency which may cause considerable injury or harm to the population or substantial loss of property.

Civil Resources. Resources that normally are not controlled by the government. These include manpower, food and water, health resources, industrial production, housing and construction, telecommunications, energy, transportation, minerals, materials, supplies, and other essential resources and services.

Combating Terrorism (CT). Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counter-terrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum.

Command Center. A pre-designated fixed or mobile facility from which centralized emergency management of all emergency response disciplines can be performed by an

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agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

- A region level fixed command center shall be identified as a Regional Operations Center (ROC).
- A sub-region level fixed command center shall be identified as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- The COMSUBPAC Rep West Coast command center shall be identified as an Emergency Command Center (ECC).

Communications Center. A pre-designated facility from which centralized day to day routine and emergency (911) calls are received, and dispatching and operations of all emergency response disciplines can be performed by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to events. (Also see Dispatch Center)

Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT). An organization chartered by an information system owner to coordinate and/or accomplish necessary actions in response to computer emergency incidents that threaten the availability or integrity of its information systems.

Consequence Management. Those essential services and activities required to manage and mitigate problems resulting from an emergency or disaster. Such services and activities may include transportation, communications, public works and engineering, fire fighting, information planning, mass care resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food and energy. (Also see Emergency Management)

Continental United States Army (CONUSA). A regionally oriented command with geographic boundaries under the command of Forces Command. The CONUSA is a numbered Army and is the Commander, Forces Command (COMFORSCOM) agent for mobilization, deployment, and domestic emergency planning and execution.

Crisis Management. Measures actions taken to respond to an emergency or disaster.

Critical Asset. Any facility, equipment, service or resource considered essential to DoD operations in peace, crisis and war and warranting measures and precautions to ensure its continued efficient operation, protection from disruption, degradation or destruction, and timely restoration. Critical assets may be DoD assets or other government or private assets, (e.g., industrial or infrastructure critical assets), domestic or foreign, whose disruption or loss would render DoD critical assets ineffective or otherwise seriously disrupt DoD operations. Critical assets include both traditional physical facilities or equipment, non-physical assets (such as software systems) or assets that are distributed in nature (such as command and control networks, wide area networks or similar computer-based networks).

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Declared Disaster/Emergency. Any actual or threatened condition which, in the determination of the President, is of such severity and magnitude to warrant federal assistance under Public Law 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act of 1974) to supplement state and local government efforts to relieve damage, hardship, and suffering.

Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO). A military or civilian of any DoD Component, who has been designated by the DoD Executive Agent or responsible DoD Component to coordinate DoD Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) activities under DoD Directive 3025.1 (Series).

Department of Defense Resource Data Base (DoDRDB). The DoDRDB is an automated emergency resource database which provides directories of emergency command headquarters (federal and state), directories of liaison personnel and emergency planners (Navy EPLO's), numbers and types of applicable military equipment on-hand, and specific DoD capabilities which might be available in an emergency.

Departmental Operations Center (DOC). A facility used by a distinct discipline, such as fire, security, hazardous material, medical, public works, nuclear reactor accident or radiological accident response, etc., for centralized management of emergency response for the specific discipline.

Disaster Field Office (DFO). The DFO is the office established in or near the designated disaster area to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The DFO houses the FCO, the DCO, and the ERT. The DFO will be collocated with or in close proximity to the SCO and support staff.

Disaster Mitigation. Actions taken well in advance of a destructive or disruptive event to lessen its impact. The four elements of disaster mitigation are hazards, risks, vulnerability, and disaster type. (Also see Emergency Management)

Disaster Preparedness. (See Emergency Management)

Disaster Recovery. Activity that returns vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels. (Also see Emergency Management)

Disaster Response. Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. (Also see Emergency Management)

Dispatch Center. A pre-designated facility from which centralized day to day routine and emergency (911) calls are received, and dispatching and operations of all emergency response disciplines can be performed by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to events. (Also see Communications Center)

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DoD Executive Agent. The individual designated by position to have and to exercise the assigned responsibility and delegated authority of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of the Army is the DoD Executive Agent for the Department of Defense Critical Asset Assurance Program (CAAP), DoD Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), repatriation plans and operations, and most other emergency management related issues.

DoD Infrastructure. Infrastructure owned, operated or provided by the Department of Defense. DoD infrastructures include the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII), C4ISR, space, financial services, logistics, public works (includes DoD-owned or operated utilities, roads, rails and railheads and their interface to commercial and other government systems), personnel, health affairs and emergency preparedness. (Also see Infrastructure and National Infrastructure)

DoD Principal Planning Agent - CONUS. The Secretary of the Army is the DoD Principal Planning Agent for the entire continental United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

DoD Resources. Military and civilian personnel (including selected and ready reservists of the military services), facilities, equipment, supplies, and services owned by, or under the Jurisdiction of a DoD component, to include airlift and other transportation services.

DoD Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA). Activities and measures taken by DoD components following a declared or undeclared peacetime or wartime disaster to assist civil emergency organizations in minimizing the effects upon the civilian population caused, or which would be caused, by natural or man-caused disaster, deal with the immediate emergency conditions which could be created by any such disaster, and effect emergency repairs to or the restoration of vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such disaster.

Domestic Emergencies. Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, US possessions and territories, or any political subdivision thereof, as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, civil disturbance, earthquake, fire, flood, or other public disasters or equivalent emergencies that endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government. The term domestic emergency includes any or all of the emergency conditions below:

- Civil Defense Emergency
- Civil Disturbances
- Major Disaster
- Natural Disaster

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Emergency Management. A function that consists of activities conducted under an all-hazards emergency management program to protect and sustain Navy forces and mission capabilities, and to assist civil authorities. These activities include mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for disasters and emergencies that threaten Navy forces or civilian communities. The sub-functions of Emergency Management are:

- **Regional Emergency Management Coordination and Liaison.** A sub-function that consists of activities conducted principally to coordinate emergency management issues at the regional level, communicate with higher echelons of the Navy, provide liaison with other military services and the civil government (host governments as applicable), develop emergency management policy and procedures, oversee exercise programs, set standards for training programs, and assess the effectiveness of local emergency management efforts. [Note: In the U.S. and territories, this sub-function includes DoD Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA), and efforts to coordinate the Navy Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO) program, a NAVRESFOR-funded effort that provides reserve officers for liaison with state and Federal governments.]
- **Sub-Region/Installation Emergency Planning/Preparedness.** A sub-function that consists of activities conducted principally to coordinate emergency management efforts at the sub-region/installation level, including general program coordination and oversight, development of local plans and procedures, cooperative efforts with representatives from supported/tenant commands, cooperative efforts with local communities (including mutual support agreements). [Note: In regions with fleet concentration areas, or in smaller regions, this function may be conducted at the regional level, and combined with Regional Emergency Management Coordination and Liaison activities.]
- **Emergency Management Training.** A sub-function that consists of activities conducted principally to train emergency management personnel, responders, installation populations and other personnel in the principles, techniques and procedures for all hazards disaster and emergency management and response.
- **Emergency Management Exercises.** A sub-function that consists of exercises conducted principally to practice and assess emergency response and recovery abilities. Includes exercise development, execution, and after-action evaluations.
- **Emergency Equipment and Sustainment.** A sub-function that consists of activities conducted principally to procure, maintain, operate and sustain specialized equipment (such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives - CBRNE - detection, protective and response equipment; emergency shelters; and general warning and alerting systems).
- **Command and Control.** A sub-function that consists of activities conducted principally to support emergency management command and control, which include

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regional and emergency operations centers, and the full range of C4ISR capabilities (command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance).

Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC). The designated tenant command representative responsible for coordinating all emergency management related issues within the activity with the installation/sub-region Emergency Management Officer (EMO).

Emergency Management Director. The designated regional person responsible for managing the regional emergency management program for all Navy commands and activities within the states of California, Arizona and Nevada.

Emergency Management Officer (EMO). The designated installation/sub-regional complex representative responsible for all emergency management related issues within the area of responsibility.

Emergency Management Plan. A 3440 series command instruction developed and promulgated by the sub-region as a single source document consisting of policy and procedures of how the command will prepare, respond, recover, and mitigate disasters, and all other emergency management and disaster preparedness related issues within the area of responsibility.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC). (See Command Center)

Emergency Responders. Firefighters, law enforcement/security personnel, and emergency medical technicians, emergency management, operations and search and rescue personnel (including command center personnel), explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, public health officers, bio-environmental engineers, ocean life guards, and mortuary affairs personnel.

Emergency Response Team (ERT). An ERT is an interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an Emergency Support Function (ESF) and key members of the Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO's) staff. An ERT is formed to assist the FCO in carrying out coordination responsibilities.

Emergency Support Function (ESF). A functional area of response activity established to facilitate coordinated federal assistance required after a major disaster or civil emergency to save lives, protect property and public health, and maintain public safety.

- ESF 1: Transportation
- ESF 2: Communications
- ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering

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- ESF 4: Firefighting
- ESF 5: Emergency Management
- ESF 6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF 7: Resource Support
- ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF 9: Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF 12: Energy
- ESF 13: Public Safety and Security
- ESF 14: Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF 15: External Affairs

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The senior Federal official appointed to act for the President in accordance with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 5121, et. seq., as amended. The FCO represents the President for coordinating the administration of Federal relief activities in the designated disaster area.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). An independent federal agency that coordinates federal efforts and responsibilities to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to domestic emergencies and disasters.

Federal Function. Any function, operation, or action carried out under the laws of the United States by any department, agency, instrumentality, officer or employee of the United States.

Federal Property. That property which is owned, leased, possessed, or occupied by the Federal Government.

First Responders. Firefighters, law enforcement and/or security personnel, emergency medical technicians, EOD personnel, ocean life guards, and emergency management personnel that provide the initial, immediate response to an emergency or disaster.

Force Protection (FP). Security programs designed to protect service members, civilian employees, their family members, facilities, information, and equipment in all locations

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and situations, accomplished through the planned and integrated application of combating terrorism efforts, physical security, operations security, personal protective services, and supported by intelligence, counterintelligence, and security programs.

Foreign Consequence Management. Those efforts that comprise interagency assistance overseas to deter, respond and mitigate damage occurring from the employment of CBRNE incident.

Foreign Disaster. A civil emergency that occurs outside the contiguous 48 states, Hawaii, Alaska, and United States territories and possessions.

High-Yield Explosive (HYE). Any conventional weapon or device that is capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to kill or injure large numbers of people. (HYE is the E in CBRNE).

Host Command. A Navy installation or consolidation of Navy activities which includes one or more tenant commands or ships. (Also see DoD Installation)

Humanitarian Assistance. Foreign disaster aid, equivalent to U.S. domestic disaster relief.

Immediate Response. Any form of action taken by a Navy commander to assist civil authorities or the public to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage under imminently serious conditions when there is insufficient time to obtain approval from the chain of command.

Imminently Serious Condition. An emergency produced condition of such severity that immediate assistance is required in order to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or mitigate great destruction or damage to property. Where the condition is of such severity that delay in awaiting instructions from higher authority is unwarranted, an active component military commander will take action as may be required and justified to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or mitigate major property damage or destruction.

Incident Command Post (ICP). The field level of command and control where emergency personnel and resources carry out tactical missions, activities, and decisions in direct response to a particular incident.

Incident Command System (ICS). A Navy command organization developed around five major required functions for an incident to establish lines of supervisory authority and formal reporting relationships. ICS is a combination of personnel, procedures, communications, facilities, and equipment operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incident Commander (IC). The on-scene person at the field level in overall command of an incident.

Industrial Asset. Any factory, plant, building or structure used for manufacturing, producing, processing, repairing, assembling, storing, or distributing a product or components that supports a DoD component. A critical industrial asset is an industrial asset deemed essential to DoD operations or the functioning of a critical asset.

Information Assurance. Information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. (See DoD Directive S-3600.1 (Series))

Information System. The entire infrastructure, organization, personnel and components that collect, process, store, transmit, display, disseminate and action information under DoD Directive S-3600.1 (Series).

Infrastructure Asset. Any infrastructure facility, equipment, service or resource that supports a DoD component. A critical infrastructure asset is an infrastructure asset deemed essential to DoD operations or the functioning of a critical asset.

Infrastructure. The framework of interdependent networks and systems comprising identifiable industries, institutions, and distribution capabilities that provide a continual flow of goods and services essential to the defense and economic security of the United States, the smooth functioning of government at all levels, or society as a whole.

Installation (DoD). A facility subject to the custody, jurisdiction, or administration of any DoD component. This term includes, but is not limited to, military reservations, installations, bases, posts, camps, stations, arsenals, or laboratories where a DoD component has operational responsibility for facility security and defense. Examples are facilities where orders or regulations for protection and security have been issued by the military commander or other specified DoD official. Both industrial assets and infrastructure assets, not owned by the Department of Defense, may exist within the boundaries of a military installation.

Installation (Navy). A Navy command responsible for the plant property (buildings, etc.) of one or more tenant commands. An installation is not necessarily totally surrounded by one boundary and may be a complex of activities that includes several other property locations.

Installation Commander. The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation.

Joint State Area Command (JSAC). Terminology for the state military headquarters (STARC) when it is federalized.

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Lead Agency. The department or agency assigned responsibility to manage and coordinate the response in a specific functional area. Lead agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA) during all phases of the response.

Lead Federal Agency (LFA). The Federal agency designated by the President to coordinate the overall federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. Specific responsibilities of a LFA vary according to the agency's unique statutory authorities. The FBI is the LFA for all crisis management, foreign or domestic. FEMA is the LFA for domestic consequence management and the Department of State is the LFA for foreign consequence management.

Lead Operational Authority (LOA). LOA is that authority which has been delegated to a command or component to carry out specific missions, functions, and tasks for which it has resident experience.

Major Disaster/Emergency. Any flood, fire, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the federal government under Public Law 606, 91st Congress (42 United States Code 58) to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments in alleviating the damage, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. (Also see Declared Disaster/Emergency)

Man-Caused Disaster. Man-caused disasters include, but are not limited to riots, violence, civil strife, explosions, fires, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) events, nuclear, biological or/chemical (NBC) events or epidemics.

Military Resources. Military and civilian personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies, or transportation services under control of a DoD component.

Mobilization Center. The designated location at which response personnel and resources are received from the point of arrival and pre-positioned for deployment to a local staging area or directly to an incident site as required. A mobilization center also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their deployment.

Mutual Aid (MOU/MOA). Reciprocal assistance by local government and an installation for emergency services under a prearranged plan. Mutual aid is synonymous with "mutual assistance," "outside aid," "memorandums of understanding," "letters of agreement," or other similar agreements, written or not, that constitute an agreed reciprocal assistance plan between emergency services. Mutual aid agreements between entities are an effective means to obtain resources and should be developed whenever possible. Mutual aid agreements should be in writing, be reviewed by legal counsel, be signed by a responsible official, define liability, and detail funding and cost arrangements. The term "mutual aid agreement" as used here includes cooperative assistance agreements, intergovernmental compacts, or other commonly used terms for the sharing of resources.

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National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). A nationwide medical mutual aid network between the federal and nonfederal sector that includes medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care. At the federal level, it is a partnership between HHS, DoD, Department of Veterans Affairs, and FEMA.

National Emergency. A condition declared by the President or by the Congress by virtue of powers vested in them which authorize certain emergency actions be undertaken in the mobilization of national resources.

National Infrastructure. Those infrastructures essential to the functioning of the nation and whose incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating regional or national impact. National infrastructures include telecommunications, electrical power systems, gas and oil transportation and storage, water supply systems, banking and finance, transportation, emergency services, and continuity of government operations.

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). The NIFC is an Interagency Fire Control Center responsible for coordinating operations in forest and grassland fire emergencies occurring within the continental United States. This agency is also known as Federal Fire.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS). NIMS ICS is a nationally recognized system currently in use by numerous federal, state, and local organizations (e.g., some Area Committees under OPA). NIMS ICS is a type of response management system that has been used successfully in a variety of emergency situations, including releases of oil or hazardous substances. NIMS ICS provides a commonly understood framework that allows for effective interaction among response personnel. Organizing the ICP along the lines of the NIMS ICS will allow the plan to dovetail with established response management practices, thus facilitating its ease of use during an emergency.

National Security Emergency. Any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency that seriously degrades or threatens the national security of the United States.

Natural Disaster. Natural disasters include, but are not limited to floods, drought, fires, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, epidemics, and all domestic emergencies except those created as a result of enemy attack or civil disturbance.

Navy Activity. A Navy component or organization with a Commander, Commanding Officer, Officer in Charge, Chief Petty Officer in Charge, or Petty Officer in Charge. A Navy activity may also have a civilian in charge. (Also see DoD Installation)

Navy Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer (EPLO). Selected Navy reserve officers who provide direct support to the Regional Planning Agent (RPA) on emergency management/disaster preparedness issues and represent the RPA to the First and Fifth

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Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA-1 and CONUSA-5), the State Adjutant General/State Area Command (STARC), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regions.

Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSC). The Commanding Officer of the sub-regional complex is the NOSC for all incidents occurring within the command's specified geographic area of responsibility.

Navy Resources. Navy resources include all personnel, forces, equipment, supplies, and facilities.

POTUS. President of the United States.

Presidential Declaration. Under the Stafford Act, (title 42, U.S.C. Code, Sect. 5121, et seq.,) a Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency if an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the state and affected local governments. Based on the finding of a joint federal-state-local preliminary damage assessment (PDA) indicating the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the Act, the President may grant a major disaster or emergency declaration. (Note: In a particular fast-moving or devastating disaster, the PDA process may be deferred until after the declaration.) If an emergency involves an area or facility for which the federal government exercises exclusive or preeminent responsibility and authority, the President may unilaterally direct the provision of emergency assistance under the Stafford Act. The Governor of the affected state will be consulted if possible.

Principal Planning Agent (PPA). The designated representative of CNO responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing Navy DSCA response to disasters and emergencies, joint key asset protection, land defense for the Continental United States, and military security for continental defense within the geographic area of responsibility.

Region. The geographic area of responsibility assigned to the Commander of a Navy Region that includes all Navy commands and activities within area of responsibility.

Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC). A regional interagency group chaired by the FEMA Regional Director and comprised of Federal departments and agencies that have a primary or secondary ESF responsibility in the Federal Response Plan.

Regional Planning Agent (RPA). The designated representative of the PPA responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing Navy DSCA response to disasters and emergencies within an assigned geographic region.

Self-Help Emergency Response Plan (SHERP). A plan developed by all Navy commands and activities within the region containing a series of emergency action plans that must be performed before, during and after an emergency to ensure minimum loss of personnel, resources, and facilities, and help ensure continuation of command mission.

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Stand Alone Activity. A Navy activity not located within the geographical boundary of a Sub-Regional Planning Agent. A stand-alone activity may have a Commanding Officer, Officer in Charge, Chief Petty Officer in Charge, or civilian in charge. A stand-alone activity is also a tenant command. (Also see DoD Installation)

State Area Command (STARC). A Department of the Army (DA) management headquarters responsible for mobilizing the State's Guard and getting them to their mobilization stations.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The person appointed by the governor of the affected state to coordinate state and local response efforts with those of the federal government.

State Military Headquarters. A headquarters set up for DoD Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) planning and operations. The state headquarters and headquarters detachment of the Army National Guard comprise the state military headquarters.

Sub-Region. A Navy installation as defined above that also includes a number of civil sector counties within its area of responsibility for DoD Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) issues.

Sub-Regional Planning Agent (SRPA). The RPA assigned sub-regional representative responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing all DSCA response to disasters and emergencies within a specified geographic area of responsibility.

Supporting Organization. Organization (e.g., military service, etc.) which is to provide aid, as required, to another organization.

Technical Attack. An attack that can be perpetrated by circumventing or nullifying hardware or software protection mechanisms, or exploiting hardware or software vulnerabilities, rather than physical destruction or by subverting system personnel or other users.

Tenant Command. Generally, a tenant command is a Navy activity located within the geographic boundary of an installation or sub-regional complex of installations. A tenant command/activity may have a Commanding Officer, Officer in Charge, Chief Petty Officer in Charge, or civilian in charge. (Also see DoD Installation)

Terrorism. The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

Terrorist Emergency Response Measures. Procedures in place on a Navy installation for emergency response forces to deal with the effects of a terrorist attack.

Terrorist Incident. A form of civil disturbance defined as a distinct criminal act committed or threatened by a group or individual to advance a political objective which endangers safety or property. This definition does not include aircraft piracy emergencies.

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Vulnerability. The susceptibility of a nation or military force to any action by any means through which its war potential or combat effectiveness may be reduced or its will to fight diminished.

Vulnerability Assessment. A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of a terrorist attack against an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site. Identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Weapons of mass destruction can be high explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical, and radiological weapons, but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.